

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 63, Subpt. PPPP, Table 1

Thermoplastic olefin (TPO) coating means any coating operation in which the coatings are components of a system of coatings applied to a TPO substrate, including adhesion promoters, primers, color coatings, clear coatings and topcoats. Thermoplastic olefin coating does not include the coating of TPO substrates on assembled on-road vehicles.

Thinner means an organic solvent that is added to a coating after the coating is received from the supplier.

Total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) means the total amount of nonaqueous volatile organic matter determined according to Methods 204 and 204A

through 204F of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 and substituting the term TVH each place in the methods where the term VOC is used. The TVH includes both VOC and non-VOC.

Uncontrolled coating operation means a coating operation from which none of the organic HAP emissions are routed through an emission capture system and add-on control device.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any compound defined as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Wastewater means water that is generated in a coating operation and is collected, stored, or treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING THE EMISSION RATE WITH ADD-ON CONTROLS OPTION

If you are required to comply with operating limits by §63.4491(c), you must comply with the applicable operating limits in the following table:

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .
1. Thermal oxidizer	a. The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.4567(a).	i. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.
2. Catalytic oxidizer	a. The average temperature measured just before the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to §63.4567(b); and either b. Ensure that the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period does not fall below the temperature difference limit established according to §63.4567(b)(2); or c. Develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan according to §63.4567(b)(4).	i. Collecting the temperature data according to §63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature before the catalyst bed at or above the temperature limit. i. Collecting the temperature data according to §63.4568(c); ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature difference at or above the temperature difference limit. i. Maintaining an up-to-date inspection and maintenance plan, records of annual catalyst activity checks, records of monthly inspections of the oxidizer system, and records of the annual internal inspections of the catalyst bed. If a problem is discovered during a monthly or annual inspection required by §63.4567(b)(4), you must take corrective action as soon as practicable consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Regenerative carbon adsorber	a. The total regeneration desorbing gas (e.g., steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle must not fall below the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow limit established according to §63.4567(c); and	i. Measuring the total regeneration desorbing gas (e.g., steam or nitrogen) mass flow for each regeneration cycle according to §63.4568(d); and ii. Maintaining the total regeneration desorbing gas mass flow at or above the mass flow limit.

For the following device . . .	You must meet the following operating limit . . .	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by . . .
	<p>b. The temperature of the carbon bed, after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle, must not exceed the carbon bed temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(c).</p>	<p>i. Measuring the temperature of the carbon bed after completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle according to § 63.4568(d); and</p> <p>ii. Operating the carbon beds such that each carbon bed is not returned to service until completing each regeneration and any cooling cycle until the recorded temperature of the carbon bed is at or below the temperature limit.</p>
4. Condenser	<p>a. The average condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature in any 3-hour period must not exceed the temperature limit established according to § 63.4567(d).</p>	<p>i. Collecting the condenser outlet (product side) gas temperature according to § 63.4568(e);</p> <p>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and</p> <p>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas temperature at the outlet at or below the temperature limit.</p>
5. Concentrators, including zeolite wheels and rotary carbon adsorbers.	<p>a. The average gas temperature of the desorption concentrate stream in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e); and</p> <p>b. The average pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator in any 3-hour period must not fall below the limit established according to § 63.4567(e).</p>	<p>i. Collecting the temperature data according to § 63.4568(f);</p> <p>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and</p> <p>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average temperature at or above the temperature limit.</p> <p>i. Collecting the pressure drop data according to § 63.4568(f);</p> <p>ii. Reducing the pressure drop data to 3-hour block averages; and</p> <p>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop at or above the pressure drop limit.</p>
6. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to § 63.4565(a).	<p>a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and either</p> <p>b. The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or</p> <p>c. The pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch H₂O, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.</p>	<p>i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to § 63.4568(g)(1) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to § 63.4568(g)(2); and</p> <p>ii. Maintaining the facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.</p> <p>i. See items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.</p> <p>i. See items 6.a.i and 6.a.ii.</p>
7. Emission capture system that is not a PTE according to § 63.4565(a).	<p>a. The average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure in each duct between a capture device and add-on control device inlet in any 3-hour period must not fall below the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit established for that capture device according to § 63.4567(f).</p>	<p>i. Collecting the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device according to § 63.4568(g);</p> <p>ii. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and</p> <p>iii. Maintaining the 3-hour average gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each capture device at or above the gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure limit.</p>

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART PPPP OF PART 63

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table